



LANGUAGES.

F. BOTTARELLI, a native of Italy, gives notice, that he continues to teach the FRENCH and ITALIAN LANGUAGES, both privately and in classes, at Mr. Logan's, Medical Instrument-maker, the first shop above the Iron-Church.

Mr. BOTTARELLI's Dictionary, Grammar, and Exercises, (the only works of the kind extant, contrived on purpose to facilitate the learning of the above languages) may be had of him, or of Mr. ELLIOT bookseller, Parliament-Square.

N. B. Two or three Gentlemen may be admitted to an Italian Class, which is just begun.

From the London Papers, Nov. 28.

L O N D O N.

Admiralty-office, Nov. 24, 1780.

The following are extracts of two letters from Sir Charles Knowles, Bart. Capt. of the Porcupine, of 20 guns, to Mr Stephens, dated at Port Mahon, viz.

26th July, 1780.

"You will please acquaint their Lordships that the Porcupine being on a cruise, on the coast of Valencia, three leagues from the Colobres rocks, on Saturday the 22d inst. at four o'clock in the morning, we saw two sail a-head standing for us, which appeared to be enemy's cruisers of superior force; we tacked to the westward, and stood from them and prepared for action; as the day advanced, we perceived they were two large Spanish xebecs, ships pollacca rigged; by their superiority in sailing, they came fast up with us; about six, being within gun-shot, they hoisted Spanish colours, and fired a gun to leeward about eight minutes after six. The enemy being on our weather quarter, we shortened sail, hoisted our colours, and gave the headmost ship a broadside; here the action commenced, and continued until twenty minutes past seven, at which time the enemy sheered off. The largest xebec carried 26 or 28 nine-pounders, and the smallest 22 or 24; a third vessel appeared in sight, who was endeavouring to join them, and the Colobres being within a half a mile of us, we made sail from them, and stood to the eastward. The enemy shortly wore and stood after us; about nine, the headmost ship began to fire her bow chace at us, which we returned from our stern. The third vessel joined them, which was a xebec, latine rigged, who lay to windward during the following action. At ten minutes past ten, the xebecs being close up with us, we shortened sail, and another action began, which lasted till half past eleven, at which they sheered off again. We then made sail, and stood on as before; soon after they tacked and stood after us under an easy sail till two o'clock, at which time they tacked and stood from us. We had four men wounded. The Porcupine received but little damage in the action. I cannot sufficiently applaud the spirited behaviour of the inferior officers and ship's company."

6th August 1780.

"On Sunday the 30th ult. at day light, we discovered a French frigate and convoy, whom we chased in shore, they having fallen into the westward of Algiers, the wind being then easterly. The Minorca and Porcupine both attacked the frigate, (which was the Montreal) who from the nearness to the shore prevented our ships placing themselves in a situation to rake her, after an action of an hour and forty minutes. The situation of the Bay, and the state of the wind were such, that we forged so far a-head of the Montreal as not to be able to bring our guns to bear, which obliged us to go out of the Bay, at which time the French frigate anchored with the convoy close to shore, and took protection of the coast; the calm that prevailed in the inner part of the Bay was such, that we could not, without manifest risque of being dismasted, attempt a second action with in the situation she was placed, not having it in our power to support each other properly, by the danger of getting aground; and had we made another attempt and succeeded, the vessels we should have taken mult (I believe) have been delivered up, from the application of the Dey of Algiers to our court. The rigging of both ships being much cut, and the Porcupine having received many shot under water, it was necessary to repair the damages we had sustained. Just as we had repaired our rigging, three square rigged vessels appeared in the Haze, coming before the wind in chace of us, whom I took for French cruisers, and therefore made the signal to the Minorca to provide for our own safety; what induced me to suppose they were French, was, that Capt Lawson having been off Algiers some days before, and being discovered from the shore, on his arrival at Mahon, had received intelligence from Algiers, that the French Consul at that place had wrote by a neutral vessel to France, desiring that two frigates might be sent to cruise off Mahon, and two more to come off Algiers, but which afterward appeared to be English privateers. The foregoing reasons, together with my want of ammunition, determined me to make the best of my way to Mahon, to repair the damages the Porcupine had sustained in this and the former action. Had we been fortunate enough to have fallen with the French convoy at sea, I have not the least doubt but we should have taken them all. If our endeavours on this occasion have not been crowned with success, I hope their Lordships will not attribute it, to the want of zeal on our parts. The Porcupine had three men killed, and two wounded, and the Minorca had two killed."

The following is the account of Admiral Rowley's fleet, brought home by the Hon. Captain Keith Stewart, of the Berwick man of war. On the 9th of September he left Jamaica, under the command of Rear Admiral Rowley in the Grafton, and Commodore Wallingham in the Thunderer, making in all, with the Berwick, eight ships of the line, to convoy the Jamaica fleet through the Gulf; that on their return he met with a tremendous storm off Bermuda, which continued for a long time, and separated the fleet. He says that he kept company, however, for some time with Admiral Rowley and two other ships; that on a sudden the

lights of the Admiral's ship disappeared, nor were ever again to be discovered, from whence he expressed the greatest apprehensions that she may have foundered. When the storm ceased, on examining his longitude and latitude, and having lost all his masts, he found it impossible to return to Jamaica, and be of any service; he therefore determined to run for England, which he did under jury masts. He adds, that most of the other ships were dismasted.

The gentlemen honoured by Mr. Trumbull's notice in his American correspondence with the rebel Governor his father, are not, it seems, very well pleased with the introduction of those letters to the public eye. A certain Duke, whose loyalty, and love for his country, have ever been his leading characteristics, intends, we hear, wiping away any ill-founded prejudices that the minds of the people may be impressed with on this occasion, by getting up in a certain Assembly, and declaring on his honour, that he is innocent; this, he is advised by counsel, will be far less irksome than going through the legal forms of swearing he is so. And as to Mr. D. Hartley, that once illustrious senatorial luminary, he having no longer a seat in the other assembly, we hear he has already penned a concise and exculpatory speech of only four hours and a half long, by which he means to harangue the honourable Noes, the first lucky division that may drive them into the Lobby!

It is said, that Mr. Temple was upon a very intimate footing with the Princess Defiance, while she was in England, and that she is gone to Paris, recommended by Mr. T. in a very particular manner to Doctor Franklin. Certain it is that the Russian princess was very much disgusted at England, probably on the too little attention paid to her at St. James's, and Buckingham-house; so that in all probability some deep and dark plot is going forward, to facilitate the dowry of this devoted country.

If the Duke of Richmond's honour was so much hurt by the accidental insertion of a few queries, how sensibly mult his Grace's refined feelings be affected, to hear his name familiarly mentioned to a Rebel Governor by his son, who now stands committed for holding treasonable correspondence against Government?

Should Mr. Trumbull escape the law, through defect of evidence, or by any other means be acquitted, the Duke of Richmond, 'tis reported, will try him for a LIBEL, his Solicitor having received orders to proceed against him by way of information.

The following is the means by which Government got possession of the secret papers, and the person of Mr. Trumbull, who is now a prisoner in New Prison, Clerkenwell. A man of the name of Gray, who had formerly served in the British troops in America, and who had been a soldier in the above service, he had the misfortune to be made a captive, and, together with several of his brethren, was put under a guard, which was commanded by a Major Tyler, then an officer in Jackson's regiment, belonging to the rebel forces. That after his release he returned to England, and had lately been much surprised to see the individual Major Tyler, under whose captivity he was in America, actually resident in this metropolis. And, finally, that suspecting some species of foul play, he made his application to the magistrates of his country. In consequence of this affidavit, immediate recourse was made to Tyler's chambers, who, luckily for himself, was gone out for the evening. His papers, however searched, and as Mr. Trumbull's name was materially mentioned in them, and as he was present, for he lived in the same chambers with Mr. Tyler, he was accordingly taken into custody.

The Mr. T., who is mentioned in the letters that have appeared on the public examination of Mr. Trumbull, was an American refugee, and possessed the confidence of the Ministry so much, that he was actually sent over as an assistant to the Commissioners, on the last negotiation for peace with America. This gentleman, it is said, has been some years in the pay of the Treasury, and what is very extraordinary, a short time ago presented a memorial to Lord North for an additional increase of his allowance.

Mess. Temple and Tyler are supposed to be deeper in this dangerous enterprize than Mr. Trumbull, who is in custody, and the most strict scrutiny is making after them in every quarter.

When Mr. Trumbull first arrived in England, he had an interview with Lord George Germaine; he then assured his Lordship that he had left America with a design of studying painting under Mr. West; that he sincerely wished to see peace restored between this country and her colonies; he at the same time requested a certificate from his Lordship, as a security during his stay in England. Whether Lord George suspected him or not we cannot say; he only replied, "Mr. Trumbull, while you demean yourself peaceably, you may depend upon the protection of his Majesty's Ministers."

The same faction (says a correspondent) which originated the rebellion, have spared no pains to prolong its existence to this day. Every emissary from the Congress is received to their bosom. Mr. Laurens was loyal, till they instilled the poison of disaffection into him. Mr. Dana, now a Congress resident at Paris, came to England in 1775, at the desire of a moderate party in New England, in order to collect such intelligence of the situation of things as might determine their future conduct. He fell into the hands of the cabal, and returned a confirmed rebel. Jared Ingersoll, the son of Jared Ingersoll, the Judge of Admiralty for the middle district in America, was in England in 1776; he carried to America written assurances of success, in case they persevered, under the hand of one of our great patriots. The comfort that Mess. Dana and Ingersoll administered, made them members of Congress.

The following is a true copy of the letter from Sir George Rodney,

which was read by the Speaker in the House of Commons on Thursday last.

"Sir, Sandwich, St. Lucia, July 16, 1780.

"It is with the deepest impression of gratitude and respect, that I am now to acknowledge your very polite communication, and that transcendent honour, which so august an assembly as the House of Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament assembled, have been pleased to confer upon me, by their unanimous vote of thanks.

"When I reflect upon the insignificance of my poor services, compared with the magnitude of that retribution by which they have been so immediately distinguished, I am at a loss how to express that just and proper sense which I entertain of the same.

"Upon your kindness I must wholly rely, Sir, to make that true report, of my most grateful acknowledgements, of this great obligation, by which the House of Commons have bound me, under the strongest ties of gratitude, to persevere in an unremitting exertion of my utmost endeavours to promote the honour and aggrandizement of the British flag.

"I cannot conclude without requesting, that you will be pleased to accept my best and warmest thanks for your polite and obliging manner of conveying to me the sense and resolution of the House of Commons.

"I have the honour to be, with the highest respect and regard, Sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

G. B. RODNEY."

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, in Maryland, Oct. 16.

"There never were so many recruiting parties in this province, and particularly in this town, as at present, both as volunteers for the army as well as the militia; the former cannot be had for any money, because their bounty is paid in paper currency, which is so depreciated here, that twenty paper dollars would not purchase a hard one. With respect to the militia, if they will not go willingly, they force them, or else draft a certain number out of each parish, according to their extent and number of inhabitants; all that are raised here are for the augmentation of Gates's army, who is now at Philadelphia, but was to quit that city the 25th of this month with as many troops as he can raise there, and in the province of Pennsylvania: the recruits procured in the Jerseys and Delaware counties are to march to Philadelphia to join him; these from our province are to meet him on the road, as are likewise those from Virginia and North Carolina, in which province he means to encamp. The last advice we had of Lord Cornwallis's army were, that he had a great part of it posted at Camden, that he only waited for the troops from England and New York, which had been promised him, and which he daily expected. I suppose he will succeed there, I suppose he will pay us a visit by sea and land, as we stand very conveniently for both, and cannot make any defence, should he appear before this town."

The matter of a schooner, who lay to and was witness of the whole action between the Pearl-frigate, Capt Montague, and the Esperance French frigate, has communicated the following particulars:

"On Friday the 9th of September, in the latitude of Bermuda, we joined company with his Majesty's frigate Pearl, Capt George Montague: at half past ten, A. M. the Pearl gave chase to a sail she discovered to leeward. At one, P. M. Sunday, October 1, the chase continuing under the same sail as when first descried, fired a gun at the Pearl, and hoisted French colours; the Pearl, disregarding gun or colours, bore down close upon her, hoisting an English ensign at the mizen peak, and receiving the enemy's hot fire. The two ships were now got close to each other, and the Pearl being on the weather quarter, poured in her whole broadside. At 20 minutes past one the engagement was warm and without intermission, when the Frenchman shot away the Pearl's fore-top-sail's tie, and attempted to run, but was prevented by her own top-sail's tie being in the same condition; however, she shot a-head of the Pearl; the Pearl soon got her top-sail up again, made sail, and got a second time on the enemy's quarter, backed her main-top-sail, and kept up a heavy fire; which the Frenchman returned, but losing his main-top-gallant sail, and letting his main-sail and fore-sail, shot a-head of the Pearl again, when the firing on both sides ceased until the Pearl made sail again, and got on the enemy's quarter; the battle then seemed only begun. The Frenchman had acquired a new spirit, and the Pearl was one continued blaze. At this period the Englishman's main-top-sail was shot to pieces, hanging only by the bolt ropes, which induced the Frenchman to make his third and last effort to escape by flight, but a shot from the Pearl brought down her main-top-sail yard and sail upon deck. They were now close on board each other, and continued engaging for some time, when the Frenchman, finding all attempts to escape in vain, struck her colours; after a desperate engagement of four hours, with equal and astonishing bravery. In a few minutes the prize's mizen-mast went over the side, and the instant the Pearl's people took possession, the main and fore-masts came down also. She came from St. Domingo, was bound to Bourdeaux, mounted 28 twelve-pounders, had two hundred men, and was loaded with sugar, coffee, indigo, and ingots of gold; they had six feet water in her hold from many shot between wind and water, which the prisoners refused to pump as she was sinking; but they hailed our schooner, and we acquainted the Pearl of her distress, and a boat full of men were sent her assistance. At three A. M. they got her clear of us, and in the morning stopt her leaks. The Pearl too has greatly suffered, has two shot in her fore-mast; one in her main-mast; one in the mizen, one in the main-yard, her fore-top-sail yards damaged, her sails and rigging torn to rags, not a main-top-mast shroud standing, but fortunately her stays were not hurt, and by that means her masts were preserved."

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, Nov. 28.

Portsmouth 24. Arrived the Berwick man of war, Capt. Stuart, from the West-Indies. This ship, with Admiral Rowley, and eight sail of the line, on their return to Jamaica, after conveying the homeward-bound fleet through the Gulf, met with a violent gale of wind off Bermuda, which entirely disabled the Berwick, three other line of battle ships, and British of 50 guns; all which (except the Berwick) it is imagined returned to Jamaica to refit. The Fortune, of 42 guns, is come into harbour to dock.

La Compételle de Provence, French privateer, of 18 guns, and 110 men, was taken in the North Sea the 19th inst. by the Daphne, Pezomachus, and Cleopatra frigates; she had two ransomers on board, one for 300 guineas, the other for 200 ditto.

The Briton, Hutchinson, from Onega to Liverpool is lost on the coast of Scotland.

Ellinore 11. The Crown, Rackham, of Yarmouth, from Riga, is lost upon Oland, on the west end; the St Jean Baptiste, Valario, from Peterburgh, to St Michael's, is lost upon a rock near Gottland; the ———, Dickow, from London to Stettin, is lost on the island of Anholt; and as it blew hard yesterday, it is feared none of the cargo will be saved.

The Winberg, Bitt, from Leghorn, to Dublin, run on shore the 7th ult. at Tangefola, near Malaga; it was feared the ship would be lost, but was in hopes of saving the cargo with damage.

The Ann, a brig, from Newfoundland, is taken and carried into Viana.

A large ship laden with provisions, bound for London, was wrecked on the 19th inst. off Dublin.

The Belmont Castle, Boyd, from London to Perth, was taken the 22d inst. by an American privateer, and ransomed for 800 guineas.

The Joseph, Chapman, and Ashton, Thompson, from Liverpool to London, was taken the 24th instant, off Beachy Head by two French frigates (or large privateers) the Minerva in company with the above escaped.

The ———, Radloff, from Lubek to London, is lost near Ostend.

The Fanny, Graham, drove on shore the 20th inst. in a gale of wind at Dublin, and must unload to refit.

Lowestoff, 25. This day a privateer of about 20 guns attacked the east country fleet passing through our roads, and took a ship, said to be the Eagle; but the Alderney went in pursuit of her, and it is hoped she will be retaken.

The Dispatch, Phillips, from Jamaica to New York, is taken and carried into Philadelphia.

The two ships taken of Leostoff's the 25th inst. are the Eagle, Smith, from Peterburgh for London, and the Briton, Jackson, from Memel for ditto, of the fleet, under convoy of the London, from Ellinore. The following were left in Yarmouth Roads or returned on feeling the captures, viz. The Eagle, Ellerby; Hope, Glover; Union, Porritt; Bridlington, ———; and some others: The privateer was an American, supposed the Black Prince.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Wednesday, Nov. 29.

Mr T. Townshend made three motions relative to the navy, all which were agreed to. These were, that His Majesty should be presented of all the flag officers, exclusive of yellow Admirals, in the navy at the close of the last year. Of those now in the same service. And of the Captains, Masters, and Commanders since appointed; distinguishing such as were in commission, and such as were on half pay.

Colonel Barre made two motions relative to the trade of Great Britain, which likewise met with concurrence. The first was for "an account of all goods, wares, and merchandises imported into, and exported from England and Scotland, from Christmas 1773 to Christmas 1779." The second, "for an account of the same, from Christmas 1779, to Christmas 1780."

Lord Mahon requested the attention of the House to the subject of his calculations, on Tuesday, relative to the decrease of population in this country; he wished to ground his calculations on the best authority, and, therefore, had a motion to make for accounts from the Collectors of the window-tax; a motion which, he said, he would not have troubled the House with, were he not certain that those accounts could be produced with very little trouble. His motion was "for a return of all the houses and cottages in this kingdom, charged, chargeable, or discharged, with or from the window tax, from the year 1763 to the year 1780, distinguishing the numbers of every description in each county, and in every city in which there were above 400 houses."

Lord North suggested, that the returns moved for by the noble Lord would give more trouble, and require more time than his Lordship seemed to suppose; but if the noble Lord thought them absolutely necessary, he would not oppose the motion, which was accordingly agreed to.

Lord Beauchamp desired the Clerk might read the act of the nineteenth of his present Majesty, authorizing the levy of volunteer companies for the militia. This act had been proposed by himself. Gentlemen complained at that time of its policy; but it had proved of no small service to this country.

If Gentlemen recollected the time when that bill was passed, it was peculiarly critical; this country was then under the terrors of an invasion. A measure was proposed to double the militia; and a bill for that purpose actually passed the House of Commons, but was thrown out in the House of Lords. These two bills were intended to produce the same effect by different methods; one to operate by compulsion, justified by the necessity of the times; the other, by applying to the generosity of those who might be disposed to serve their country on an emergency. The present bill had proved its efficacy by adding two thousand men to the militia; but as the same cause did not now exist, the same policy was no longer necessary. He observed also that the present bill took away from Government all power of refusing or accepting the offers of any one to raise companies upon this plan, provided they possessed a militia qualification; and he acknowledged himself the adviser of that compulsion upon Government, though he now thought it unnecessary to let it remain. He was not disposed however to move for the total repeal of the bill, because that would be disbanding the corps already raised by it; and it would not only be ungrateful, now that our fears are over, to send about their business those gentlemen who generously stood forth in our defence; but it would also be a discouragement to others, to assist hereafter in times of danger. His intentions therefore were, to move for leave to bring in a bill to explain and amend that act, in order to relieve Government from the necessity of accepting such offers in future, and to leave them to their own discretion. This motion was agreed to; and the order of the day being then called for, the House resolved itself into a Committee of supply, Mr Ord in the chair.

Sir Charles Cocks now stated the estimates of the ordnance, both ordinary and extraordinary. He lamented the necessity which obliged him to come before the House with so large a demand as he was about to make; but in the present circumstances, immense expenditures were unavoidable in so extensive a department.

He observed, that upon the face of the estimates, the extraordinary of this year exceeded those of the last, by 123,000l. but by taking in various charges which were set down in the estimates of last year, to other departments, the House would find that, in reality, the extraordinary of the ordnance were not more this year than the last. He then read over the different estimates, and concluded with assurances to the House, that the utmost economy had been used—that in all the expensive operations of the war, such care had been taken; that every demand upon the Ordnance Office had been punctually answered, if not anticipated; that not a single complaint had come to them from any quarter of the world, and, that such ample provision was made in their stores, that they were fully prepared in every respect for any emergency that could arise. He moved therefore, "That a sum, not exceeding 582,941l. 11s. 9d. be granted to His Majesty, for defraying the charges of the ordnance, for land service, for the year 1781." And, "That a sum, not exceeding 447,182l. 4s. 6d. be granted to His Majesty, for defraying the extraordinary of last year, not provided for."

Sir Joseph Mordaunt desired to know why the sum of 500l. mentioned in the estimates, was given to an Inspector and Deputy Inspector of the Brass Ordnance? He apprehended those places to be totally useless, and from thence inferred, there were many other sums in the account before them, which were as lavishly thrown away. He did not blame Sir Charles Cocks; he was but a subordinate officer, whose duty it was to lay the estimates before Parliament; he acquitted him therefore of any imputation, but was certain these estimates were such, and therefore would give them his negative.

Mr Alderman Sawbridge asked why half-pay was allowed to the ord-

nance drivers, when unemployed, a set of idle, good for nothing fellows?

Sir George Savile demanded how far the sum of 50,000l. already paid in advance for transport service, would carry us on in the present year; that is to say, till what time it would clear us?

Sir Charles Cocks replied to Sir Joseph Mordaunt, that the places in question were first instituted as a reward to Gen. Desaguliers, for his ingenious and useful invention of an instrument to regulate and prove the bore of brass cannon; and they were still continued, the first as a reward to a very deserving officer, and the place of deputy, with 80l. out of the 500l. as an augmentation of salary to the fire-maker of Woolwich; a most active man, who was always in his duty—nor were these places totally sinecures, there was some trouble attending them, and great care of military.

In reply to Mr Sawbridge, he said he was not at all disposed to defend the characters of the artillery drivers, but we could not do without them. They were not such indeed as the Hon. Gentleman would employ in his gardens or pleasure grounds; neither had they 12s. or 15s. a-week, which better men would require. They had but 8s. a-week when on duty; and if something were not allowed them to entitle us to call upon them in emergencies, we should suffer many disappointments, of much more importance than the saving of their half-pay.

To Sir George Savile he said, he could give no answer. The question was of an important nature; where the total could not be ascertained, there was no apportioning of the time; and it was impossible to ascertain what that total would be, till the arrival of the transports as we were bound to make good all losses. No further opposition being made to the supplies.

Sir Grey Cooper now moved, "That the sum of 1,500,000l. be granted to His Majesty for the discharge of Exchequer Bills issued for the service last year"—and that the sum of 1,000,000l. be granted to discharge a vote of credit of last year to that amount."

Those resolutions being agreed to *nem. con.* the House then adjourned.

From the London Papers, Nov. 30.

Leghorn, Nov. 8. An English frigate named the Fame, arrived here on Monday last, with two large merchant-ships and a polacre, very richly laden. These ships are part of the prizes which had been lately taken by the said frigate and conducted to Algier.

Copenhagen, Nov. 14. The Count de Bernstorff, having conformed to an order of Cabinet on the 12th inst. which enjoined him to require a *dismission* from all his employments, the King has granted it by a letter couched in favourable terms. His office-papers have since been delivered to the Count de Thott, who is charged for the present with the department of foreign affairs. The reason of this sudden and unexpected change is unknown. In the mean time, we are assured, that the Baron de Rosenkrone, the King's present Minister at the Court of Berlin, will be appointed to succeed the Count de Bernstorff.

Paris, Nov. 16. We hear from Toulon, that one of the two Russian men of war which were in the Mediterranean had struck upon a rock near the isle d'Hiere, and soon went to pieces, but that the crew were happily saved by the other ship.

Hague, Nov. 15. Letters from Paris of the 16th, inform us that a courier from Madrid had arrived at Versailles on the 13th, with advice that Count d'Estaing had sailed from Cadiz on the 30th of October, with the French fleet, consisting of 30 ships of the line, including the 18 belonging to M. de Guichen's squadron, in order to convoy into the ports of France lying on the ocean, a part of the French merchant ships which arrived a short time since, under his escort at Cadiz. The rest of those ships were destined for the ports on the Mediterranean. Don Louis de Cordova likewise sailed on the 31st of the same month with the Spanish fleet, consisting of between 20 and 30 ships of the line, whose destination was a secret, but it was the general opinion that they were not to go far from Gibraltar.

L O N D O N.

Letters from Holland, received by this day's mail, assure us, that the whole seven Provinces have now acceded to the armed neutrality.

Letters of undoubted authenticity from Madrid mention, that Monf. d'Estaing soon after his sailing from Cadiz-bay, on the 31st ult. met with a violent squall of wind, by which most of his ships suffered so severely, that the whole squadron was obliged to put back to Cadiz to refit. Previous to the tempest the French squadron had been joined by Don Louis de Cordova, whose division formed the rear of the combined fleet; Monf. de Guichen, with his force, and West-India convoy, the centre; and M. d'Estaing the van. The damages received by the ships of war were very considerable, but the merchant-men suffered more, and many of them are supposed to have foundered.

Mr Laurens's papers, it is said, furnish the fullest evidence, that while the French were disavowing in the most solemn manner all connection with America, and holding the most explicit language of friendship to this country, they were secretly supplying the Congress, from the very arsenals of the State, with ordnance and ammunition. Such perfidy would be held unpardonable in private persons, and is much more execrable in powerful States, who stand in the relation of individuals to one another, and are bound by the same rules of justice and honour.

Yesterday the Duke of Northumberland waited upon His Majesty at the levee, and it was soon afterwards confidently spoken of, that his Grace had resigned into His Majesty's hands the high post he filled of Master of the Horse.

His Grace the Duke of Dorset is the only nobleman mentioned as likely to succeed the Duke of Northumberland; his Grace's Grandfather enjoyed this honourable appointment for many years.

His Grace the Duke of Northumberland is going to Bath for the re-establishment of his health.

Yesterday the East-India Company received some advices from their settlements in the Indies, which were brought over by a Dutch East-Indiaman, arrived at Dover.

According to the advices brought by the above vessel, the 12 homeward-bound East-India ships were not to fail so soon as was expected, therefore are not now expected to arrive before Christmas.

A re-inforcement is resolved on for the East-Indies, which, it is reported, will consist of four sail of the line, one 50 gun ship, and three others. Two of Admiral Hughes's squadron are coming home. Sir Thomas Rumbold is to return from Fort St George in the Duke of Grafton, Captain Bull.

Yesterday came on at the East-India-house the election for a Director of the East India Company, in the room of Sir George Wombwell, Bart. deceased; at six o'clock the ballot closed, and about a quarter after eight the scrutineers made the following report, viz.

For John Roberts, Esq	319
John Townson, Esq	284
Alexander Hume, Esq	147

Yesterday a motion was made in the House of Commons, for an account to be laid before that House of all goods, wares, and merchandises, exported and imported into Great Britain, from the year 1773, to 1779, as far as the same can be made up, and also.

The like account from Christmas, 1779, to Christmas, 1780, as far as the same can be made up.

Sir Sampson Gideon, Bart. is returned one of the Members for the borough of Midhurst, in the County of Sussex.

Yesterday the bill for adding Commissioners names to the land-tax-bill was read a second time, and committed to the 8th of February next.

The Okhampton petition, complaining of an undue return, was, upon motion yesterday in the House of Commons, withdrawn.

Yesterday Sir John Sawbridge, Esq. took the oaths and his seat in the House of Commons, as member for this city.

The last orders sent from the Admiralty to Sir Samuel Hood were, that he should attempt, as soon as practicable, to get into Torbay with the squadron and convey under his command, as well for the convenience of the ships lying snugger there, as for making a push to get out of the Channel the moment the wind comes fair.

The Attorney-General has filed two informations against the Lord Mayor; one for his conduct in Ropemaker's-alley, at the commencement of the riots; the other for discharging six rioters secured in the Poultry Compter.

Mr Langdale has delivered a declaration against the Corporation, and laid his damages at 70,000l.

Yesterday at Guildhall, No. 26,468 was drawn a blank, but, as first drawn, is entitled to 1000l.

No. 38,462, 44,132, 36,128, 33,408, prizes of 100 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each:

No. 35,649, 35,927, 10,667, 44,182, 2394, 40,140, 13,857.

This day, at Guildhall, No. 26,960 was drawn a prize of 500 l.

No. 33,535, 29,730, 16,632, 36,307, prizes of 100 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each:

No. 43,114, 24,735, 7098, 5610, 36,669, 28,679, 29,865, 15,152, 35,420, 36,418, 10,389.

EDINBURGH.

The London Post did not arrive this evening, till past five o'clock.

Extract of a letter from London, November 30.

"The Speaker in the House of Commons having taken the Chair, and the Secretary at War brought up the report on the army estimates, Colonel Barre moved, 'That there be laid before the House an account of the number of troops, including provincials, in North America and the West Indies, at the end of the year 1779, taken from the last returns, and distinguishing how and where distributed.'

"The Secretary at War immediately rose, and objected to the motion, as not only irregular, but highly improper, as the granting it could only tend to convey very unfit information to the enemy."

"Lord George Germaine was also against the motion, and saw very little difference between giving an account of the state of the army at the end of the year 1775, and of the state of it in the year 1780; for his part, he was desirous of laying before the House whatever might be proper; but he submitted it to the Honourable Gentleman who moved the question, whether the account called for was proper, really proper, to be made public, or not."

"Colonel Barre could by no means bring himself to think with the Noble Lord, but he would not debate the matter in so thin a House. If it was intended to oppose the motion, he would take it back again, and bring it forward another day; for he knew the Noble Lord's consequence too well not to know that he should have the majority against. The Honourable Gentleman looked round him, and remarked, from the thinness of the House, that there were so few effective men on duty, that the representatives of the people seemed to be serving in the West Indies, and not in Parliament."

"Lord George Germaine rose again, and said, if the granting the information called for could be thought proper, he was very ready to acquiesce in that opinion, and was not for observing, whether the majority of the House was likely to be with him, or against him; and he must again repeat, that to give an account of the state of the army in 1779, would be the same thing as giving an account down to the year 1780, because it would be only adding the number of troops since sent out to North America and the West Indies."

"Colonel Barre then proposed to remove the objection he supposed his Lordship had to the motion, and agreed to dispense with asking for the distribution of the army, only requesting the number or troops in 1775."

"Sir George Savile thought the motion, in its original form, had not asked too much. The public, he said, had voted a sum of money sufficient for such a number of troops, and Parliament had a right to know how the money had been applied. With respect to the State pretext, that the motion went to divulge the state of our army to the enemy, the Hon. Baronet thought it only fit to be laughed at. Who was it to inform? or what secrets was it to betray? Did not General Washington already know the strength of our army? The Hon. Baronet insisted, that the General found it as difficult to get at it, as the House of Commons; but, for his part, he believed General Washington had long ago been in possession of every thing asked for in the motion. He therefore thought it but right that it should be granted in its fullest extent."

"Lord George Germaine said, though General Washington might know the strength of our army in America, it was no reason why all the world should know it; we had other enemies besides those of America to contend with, and he wished to keep every thing, as much as possible, from France and Spain."

"Col. Barre said, he had not withdrawn any part of his motion, because he thought he ought to do it; but because he was willing to get as much of it as he could. However, if the Hon. Baronet thought he could do more than he could, he wished he would try it."

"Sir George Savile, with a shake of the head, replied, he had no great desire to try it: And the motion being put, as amended, it was unanimously agreed to; as were several other motions made by Col. Barre, to show the number of troops that have died, been captured, or deserted; as well as the number embarked for the term expressed in his motion."

"Sir Philip Jennings Clerke moved, 'That there be laid before the House, an account of the land forces of Great Britain, including the militia, from the 25th of March, as far down as the returns would serve.'

"The Secretary at War opposed this motion, on the same ground that he had objected to the other."

"Lord Beauchamp followed up the opinion, and wished to know the use the Hon. Baronet wanted to make of the information he desired; whether it was for the purpose of economy, or to reform any particular abuse. If the latter, it behoved him to speak out, and not conceal his information from the House."

"Sir George Savile thought the motion a very proper one; as did Colonel Barre."

"Sir Philip Jennings Clerke would not deny but that he did mean to complain of abuses, but that it would be impossible for him to make out his charges, as, until he had the returns of the army before him, he could not pretend to say which regiments were deficient, or which were not. The House divided, when there appeared for the motion 16, against it 53."

"John Bullock, Esq. for Steyning, and Sir Sampson Gideon, for Midhurst, took the oaths and their seats."

"In a Committee came to a resolution, viz. 'for leave to bring in a bill to continue an act of the 19th of his present Majesty, relative to the importation of Italian organised silk,' and a bill was, upon motion, ordered to be brought in."

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" Sir James Lowther, who had been chosen representative for Cum-
berland and Hallmere, having made his election for Cumberland, a
new writ was moved for Hallmere. And
" Mr Lowther having made his election for Carlisle, a new writ was
ordered to issue for Appleby.
" Mr Ord reported from the Committee of Supply the four resolu-
tions come to on Wednesday last, relative to the Ordnance and Exche-
quer bills."

On Sunday the 26th ult. died here, Sir James Stewart
Denham of Coltness and West Shield, Bart. author of the
Political Economy, in 2 vols, 4to, and other works of ge-
nius.

On the 14th of November last, died at Ehoft, in the Isle
of Sky, Hector Maclean, Esq; of Isle of Monk, sincerely
regretted by all his acquaintance, who, it is hoped, will ac-
cept of this notification of his death.

On Friday last, Mr Godfrey McAlman, surgeon in Gree-
nock, received a Diploma from the Royal College of Sur-
geons of Edinburgh, after undergoing the ordinary trials.

Saturday night, between ten and eleven o'clock, a fire
was discovered in a house at Lochrin, in the neighbourhood
of this city; but, by timely assistance, it was happily soon
got under, without doing any material damage.

The monument erected by the inhabitants of the town of
Lisburn in Ireland, to the memory of William Dobbs, Esq;
was lately opened. It stands on the fourth side of the altar
in the Cathedral church. Near the top is a bas relief of that
brave officer; about the middle, a representation of the sea
engagement in the Lough of Belfast, in which he lost his
life; and, at the bottom, the inscription which follows. The
monument was designed by Mr Smith, a very able artist of
the kingdom of Ireland; the inscription was composed by
Counsellor Dunn.

This marble is sacred to the Memory of

Lieutenant WILLIAM DOBBS,

A naval officer,

Who terminated his career of virtue

By an illustrious display of valour,

On board one of his Majesty's ships of war:

Where endeavouring to snatch victory from fortune,

In opposition to superior force,

He fell a self-devoted victim to his country.

His body rests in that element,

On which Great Britain has long maintained

An unrivalled sway,

By the exertions of men like him.

His afflicted townsmen,

By strewing laurels over this empty monument,

Derive honour to themselves;

They can add nothing to his fame.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Nov. 25.

" The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor has summoned a
post-assembly to meet at the Tholsel on Monday next, in
order to take into consideration an address to his Excellency
the Lord Lieutenant, on his departure from this kingdom.

" The fisheries of this season, on the north western coasts
of this kingdom, would, it is said, have turned out much
more profitable than ever, but for the late tempestuous and
cold weather, which has almost obliged the great fishery at
the Rosses to be discontinued. The boats on the other parts
of the coast have been hindered by the enormous swell from
casting their meshes. The increase of our fisheries must,
however, give a sensible pleasure to all the well-wishers of
Ireland, when they are acquainted with a sketch of their
state, viz.

In 1760 the number of men employed in the bounty fishery

was 750

In 1770 2000

In 1779 3200

" Thursday, a number of journeymen tailors were tried
at the court of King's Bench for a riot and assault upon
some of the masters, before a very respectable jury. The
court summed up the evidence in the clearest and fullest man-
ner, and pointed out the danger of associations of that kind
among the lower class of working people; after which the
jury withdrew, and in about five minutes brought in their
verdict—guilty.

" On Thursday morning last, the Liberty Volunteers,
commanded by Sir Edward Newenham, marched from their
parade in this city to Drumcondra; each officer and private
carried his knapsack, haversack, canteen, and blanket, with
plenty of their own provisions for their morning's repast.
After they had breakfasted, they were received by Sir Charles
Burton, Bart. Colonel Westby, Colonel Talbot, and Cap-
tain Everard were the aid-de-camps; they went through
their firings and evolution with such exactness and spirit,
that they received the reviewing General's warmest thanks
and approbation. When the review was over, there was a
separate emblematical figure of some remarkable person, for
each company to fire at.

" The figure the grenadiers fired at, had a label issuing
from his mouth, with these words:

I deserved it.

And underneath was the following explanatory note:

This is the Figure of the Man

who deceived his Friends.

That of the first battalion company was,

Spare, oh! Spare me.

With this note,

This is the Figure of an

Apostate

Member of the Common House.

That of the second battalion company was,

I have been the Destroyer

of

The British Empire.

With this note,

The Man who originated the

AMERICAN WAR.

That of the light infantry company was,

I have deviated from

the Path of Honour,

and betrayed my Country.

With this note,

This is the Figure of a TRAITOR.

Which last figure, having the American emblems and u-
niform, was judged to represent General Arnold.

Mr Uther of the grenadiers, being adjudged the best shot
in his company, was presented by Lady Newenham with a
silver medal, on the side of which is engraved an altar, fa-
ceted to the liberties and trade of Ireland, on which is laid a
terrestrial globe, three parts enlightened, emblematical of
our trade opened to Europe, America, and Africa; the
other part dark, representing Asia, with which we at pre-

sent have no communication: Over the globe is the Hi-
bernian Harp; on the front of the altar is a Snake, the em-
blem of Eternity; on one side of the altar is a Citizen Volun-
teer, in his full uniform, with the Caduceus, the emblem
of Trade, upon the point of his bayonet; on the opposite
side, is a Country Volunteer, not fully accoutred, but like
another Cincinnatus, leaving the plough, and attending the
service of his country; on the point of his bayonet is the
Cap of Liberty; each of these figures are in a kneeling po-
sure, devoting themselves, and dedicating their arms to Hi-
BERNIA at the foot of her altar—underneath written, U-
NITE or DIE.

On the reverse is engraved—Liberty Volunteers—Gren-
adier Company, and a motto—"The Reward of Merit."

Mr Connel of the first battalion company gained the me-
dal belonging to it.—The emblems were nearly the same as
that of the grenadiers, with this motto—"Thus may all
tergiverse Members fall."

" Mr Muley of the second battalion company proved the
best shot among his line.—The motto to his medal was—
"Thus I would serve Hibernia's Energy."

" Mr Strahen, of the light infantry company, seemed to
make light of, or thought it no sin to shoot a traitor through
the heart; he won the medal allotted his company.—The
motto to this medal was—"Thus may all traitors fall."

" After the whole was over, the corps and all the gen-
teel spectators were hospitably entertained at dinner by the
Colonel and his lady: The order and regularity observed at
breakfast and dinner by so great a number, is seldom to be
met with, even in the company of ten or twelve in a private
way. To the honour and credit of the corps it was remark-
ed, that though every man brought his canteen well filled
with good liquor from Dublin, and that there was no want
of wine at the Colonels's; yet, not a man was seen, or ap-
peared, to have drank too much: Had they even drank
freely, the frost and coldness of the day, and being six hours
under arms, would have been a sufficient excuse.

" This morning, very early, three officers of this garrison
unfortunately went into a gaming-house at the corner of
Crane-lane in Essex-street, where, having a dispute with
some of the gentry who frequent that infernal receptacle of
villany, they retired to the Castle, from whence they shortly
after returned to this house, accompanied with a number of
soldiers armed with their firelocks and bayonets, with whose
assistance they broke into the front of the house, where they
destroyed the fishes in such a manner, as not to leave even a
vestige of them remaining; then they attempted to ascend
into the gaming-room, but the door at the stairs being
strongly secured, they were stopped for a while, most fortu-
nately, as they swore, with the most dreadful imprecations,
they would destroy every leaving creature they should find in
the house; during which time, the watch of St Werburgh's
appeared in a body to the assistance of the house, but they
were immediately dispersed by the assailants; the watch of
St Andrew's then came, and attacked them in so resolute
and determined a manner, that they drove off the soldiers,
and secured the officers, whom they conducted to their
watch-house, where they were kept until eight o'clock,
when the High Sheriffs, Bride and Andrews, took them in-
to custody, and committed them to the New-Goal, to which
place they were carried in chairs.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

S I R, Leith, Dec. 3. 1780.

YOUR Correspondent Horatio seems to be in a violent
passion at Mercator of Inverness, for giving his opin-
ion in your paper respecting the vote of thanks to the
Lords of Admiralty, by the Magistrates, for the protection
of the trade of this country. After perusing with attention
both papers, we hesitate not to say, that the epithets of
weakness and miserable scribbler are more applicable to the
latter than the former writer. We know nothing of your
correspondent Mercator of Inverness, but we can vouch for
the truth of his assertions; and that poor Horatio may fret
himself a little more in defence of the popular letter of the
Magistrates to Admiralty, we will favour him with the indi-
vidual captures belonging to this point, not to mention dou-
ble, nay triple the number belonging to the Frith of Forth,
captured since the commencement of hostilities.

We are, &c.

THE CLUB AT LAWSON'S.

LIST OF CAPTURES referred to in the above Letter.

Royal Bounty; Betley, Macleod; Denbigh, Brown;
Friendship, Reid; Fisher and Friendship, Forrester; Fran-
cis, Ritchie; Grizel, Lamb; Gray, Stead; Peggy, Hog;
Sophia, Aire; Hannah, Christie; James and Elisabeth,
Davidson; John and Rebecca, Finlay; Industry, Finlay;
John, Ogilvie; Jean and Betsey, Napier; Industry, Begg;
Lyon, Dowie; Martha and Mary, Tait; William and Sa-
rah, Porteous; Mercury, Davidson; Neptune, Mitchell;
Crow, Harrison,—and many others.

What ANYBODY complains of, was done at the particular request of
a number of our Subscribers. As it is no less our desire, than interest,
to oblige every reader, we heartily wish we could comply with his re-
quest; but he will now see this will be impossible, without giving of-
fence.

HIGH WATER at LEITH.

	Moon's age.	Morning.	Evening.
Tuesday,	8	11. 53	8. 22
Wednesday,	9	8. 48	9. 12
Thursday,	10	9. 42	10. 6
Friday,	11	10. 34	10. 58

GENUINE WINES, &c.

DAVID OLIPHANT, Wine-Merchant, begs leave to
inform the Public, That from his Cellars, Alison's Square, Pot-
ter-row, they may be supplied with WINES and SPIRITS of all kinds.
The greatest part of which being of his own importation, he can, with
great confidence, recommend them as genuine, and of the very best qual-
ity. And from the advantage of his situation, he flatters himself, that
such as are pleased to employ him, will not only find a considerable sav-
ing, but also a very great convenience, in being supplied so speedily
with liquors of the very best quality, in any quantity, and at the lowest
prices, viz.

Claret,	42s. per dozen.	Rum,	11s. 6d. per gall.
Madeira,	32s. to 40s.	Dit. in Orange Shrub,	11s. 6d.
Tent,	30s.	Gin,	6s. 8d.
Sherry,	22s. to 24s.	Brandy,	12s.
Red Port,	20s.	Aquavita,	2s. per pint
Malaga,	20s.	Dit. in Orange Shrub,	3s. per dit.
Lisbon,	20s.		

N. B. 2s. Per dozen for the bottles returned.

At the request of some of his customers, he has brought from LONDON
a Quantity of very fine PORTER, which he is selling at 3s. 6d. per
dozen.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.
Nov. 4. Euphan, Makolan, from Aberdeen, with goods.
Riglin, M'Leod, from Queentown, in ballast.
Stoadager Jager, Atterton, from Rotterdam, with goods.
Jean and Janet, Higgins, from Allos, with whisky.
N. B. On the 2d inst. sailed the fleet for London, under convoy of the
Resolution cutter, and Oglethorpe tender; but put back to the Roads
on the 3d by contrary winds, and will sail again first fair wind.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, GREENOCK.

ARRIVED.
Nov. 26. Katty, M'Lachlan, from Belfast, with goods.
SAILED.
27. Fox cutter, Captain Gelly, on a cruise.
30. Peggy, Bowhill, for Belfast, with goods.
Bell, Hamilton, for Dublin, with goods.

PANTHEON.

THIS evening, the Society having taken under consideration the
Question respecting the conduct of Lord George Gordon, and
more speakers appearing than the time usually devoted to that purpose
could admit of, a motion was made, and unanimously agreed to,
" That the Society should adjourn the Debate till Thursday the 7th
instant;" when they will resume the Question at eight o'clock pre-
cisely.

N. B. Such as mean to attend this debate, will call for their tickets
in due time, at Mr Swan's shop, or the members, so that they may not
be disappointed.

ST MART'S CHAPEL, Niddry's Wynd.

To-Morrow Evening, Dec. 5. will be the Fourth Performance of
A NEW SPECIES OF LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT,
Serious and Comic, consisting of
A READING and DRAMATIC RECITATION,
Of various Passages in Prose and Verse;
Selected from approved and admired British Authors.
Interpersed with Occasional Remarks on Authors and Actors.
To begin precisely at seven o'clock, and to conclude by nine o'clock at
latest.
Admittance—for one person, Two Shillings; for a Lady and Gentle-
man, or two Ladies, Three Shillings.
N. B. The subjects read and recited are varied every evening.
The next performance will be on Friday.

In the Press, and speedily will be published,
In one large volume in Quarto, elegantly printed upon Royal Paper,
and ornamented with a capital Engraving of the Author, by Mr Ba-
ster, from a Painting of Allan Ramsay, Esq; besides several Cop-
perplates illustrative of the subjects;

THE WORKS

OF
ALEXANDER MONRO, M.D. F.R.S.

Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and late Professor of Medi-
cine and Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh.
Published by his Son ALEXANDER MONRO, M.D.
President of the Royal College of Physicians, Professor of Medicine,
Anatomy, and Surgery in the University of Edinburgh.
To which will be prefixed, THE LIFE of the AUTHOR.
Printed for CHARLES ELLIOT, Edinburgh.

Of whom may be had, just published,
1. HEADS of LECTURES on the THEORY and PRACTICE of
MEDICINE.

BY ANDREW DUNCAN, M.D.
Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, &c. &c.
THE SECOND EDITION, corrected and much enlarged. Price 3s. in boards.
2. MEDICAL CASES, selected from the records of the Public Dis-
pensary at Edinburgh, with practical Remarks and Observations, &c.
By the same Author. The Second Edition corrected.—To which is
added, An Account of the Life and Writings of the late Alexander
Monro, M.D. and F.R.S. delivered at the Harveian Oration at Edin-
burgh for the year 1780. By Dr Duncan. Price 4s. in boards.
3. Pharmacopœia Edinensis, 2s. 6d. sewed.

TICKETS and SHARES in the present STATE LOTTERY,
WARRANTED UNDRAWN, continue to be sold by
WHITE and MITCHELL,

Opposite to the Town-Church, EDINBURGH,
On Account of Mess. RICHARDSON & GOODLUCK, London,
(Remarkable for selling the most capital prizes.)

All SHARES sold by them are stamped at the Bank of England, where
the Original Tickets are deposited, agreeable to act of parliament.
5s. The greatest part of the Capital Prizes being UNDRAWN, Tic-
kets and Shares are advanced nearly one third.

MRS WATERSTON, Wax-Chandler in Gal-
loway's Close, Lawn-market, Edinburgh, returns her most
grateful thanks to all her customers for the great encouragement she has
received since her husband's death, and begs leave to inform them that
she is resolved to carry on the business for the benefit of her family, and
to keep a stock of the very best materials for manufacturing the follow-
ing articles, viz.

SEALING WAX. { Superfine red and black Wax of all the different
qualities.
Bottle Wax, either in sticks or cakes, of different
colours.
WAFERS. { Fine glazed Irish red and coloured.
Vermillion and common red.
Black, white, and other colours.
FLAMBEAUX. { Wax, white, and yellow.
Common.

Mrs WATERSTON respectfully solicits the continuance of the favours
and countenance of the public, being determined to have her goods of
the very best quality, and to sell at the lowest prices.
Commissions carefully and punctually answered.

EXCISE OFFICE, Edinburgh, 10 Dec. 1780.
By order of the Hon. the COMMISSIONERS of EXCISE,
THERE is to be exposed to SALE by public auction at LANARK,
on Friday next, being the 8th current,
12 Boxes containing 1020 lbs. fine Black Tea.
The tea to be viewed at the Excise Warehouse on the morning of the
day of sale.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of ARCHIBALD AITKIN,

Wright in Canongate.

THE Division of Mr Aitkin's funds has been
hitherto delayed by a claim of preference made on an habitable
bond; but that matter being now determined in favour of the post-
poned creditors, the trustees are resolved to proceed to a division, without
delay; and as many of the creditors have neglected to sign the accession
to the trust, and to lodge their grounds of debt with the trustees, the
frequently desired, a Meeting of the Creditors is to be held in John's
Coffee-house, on Wednesday next the 6th of December current, at one
o'clock, for their acceding to the trust, and lodging their grounds of
debt, and adjusting other matters, in order to a division;—and as the
trust-deed provides, that no creditor can be ranked, or draw any divi-
dend, but such as have previously signed the accession, and lodged their
grounds of debt, the trustees hereby certify, that all creditors who fail
to do so on or before the said 6th current will be cut out of their share
of the funds, as the trustees are then resolved to proceed to a division,
in terms of the trust-deed, without any further notice or delay. Such
as incline to accede and lodge their grounds of debt before the meeting,
may call on Thomas Ruthven writer in Edinburgh, one of the trustees.
Not to be repeated.

Authentic Copy of the Admiralty Instructions to CAPT. MOUTRAY, on his sailing as convoy to the East and West India fleets, laid before the House of Peers, on Wednesday last, in consequence of the Duke of Bolton's motion for that purpose.

By the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.

"WHEREAS we have ordered Captain Garnier, Commander of his Majesty's ship Southampton, now at Spithead, to take under his convoy the five East India ships, whose names are in the margin, together with the victuallers and storeships, named in the inclosed list, or such of them as may be arrived at Spithead; and also the trade bound to the West Indies, and any other victuallers and storeships bound thither, as may be ready to sail, and then putting to sea, with the very first opportunity of wind and weather, to proceed down the Channel, sending the Thetis, which we have put under his command, a-head, to inform you of his approach, and upon your joining him, to follow your orders for his further proceedings. You are hereby required, and directed, to hold yourself in constant readiness, to put out in the ship you command, when the Southampton makes her appearance in the Offing, and taking her, and the Thetis, under your command, and the East India Company's, with the victuallers, storeships, and trade abovementioned, under your convoy put to sea, and proceed with them, as expeditiously as possible, consistent with their security, towards the places of their destination, touching at the island of Madeira, and taking in there, without a moment's loss of time, such wine as may be necessary for the companies of the said ships under your command; and then make the best of your way off Carlisle Bay, in the island of Barbadoes, seeing the East India Company's ships in safety, as far as your way and theirs lie together.

Upon your arrival off Barbadoes, you are to leave there the trade bound to that island and Tobago, and put the victuallers and storeships, laden with provisions and stores, for the use of his Majesty's land and sea forces, upon the Leeward Island station, under the charge of Captain Linzee of the Thetis, directing him to proceed with them to St Lucia, or wherever else his Majesty's fleet and army may be; and, upon joining Sir George Rodney, or the commanding officer for the time being, of his Majesty's ships on the abovementioned station, to deliver the inclosed packet, bearing his address, and putting yourself under his command, and follow his orders for your further proceedings.

Having made this arrangement, you are to proceed in the ship you command, accompanied by the Southampton, to Jamaica, with such of the victuallers, storeships, and trade under your convoy, as may be destined to that place or Penzance; seeing, in your way, the trade bound to Antigua, Nevis, Mountserrat, and St Christophers, in safety to those islands respectively; and when you arrive off the east end of Jamaica, detaching the Southampton, with the trade bound to the ports on the north side of it, with directions to her Captain to follow you to Port Royal, to which place you are to proceed, without a moment's loss of time, with the Ramillies, and the remainder of your convoy, putting yourself, and directing the Captain of the Southampton to put himself, under the command of Sir P. Parker, or the commanding officer, for the time being, of his Majesty's ships off Jamaica, and follow his orders for your further proceedings.

And, whereas the Arwin galley, one of the storeships named in the aforementioned list, is laden with tents and camp equipage, for the troops in the Leeward Islands, you are, in pursuance of the King's pleasure, signified to us, by Lord G. Germaine, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to pay particular attention to her, and direct the captain of the Thetis to do the like, and see her to St Lucia, or wherever the army may be, without one moment's loss of time.

Given under our hands the 14th day of July 1780.

(Signed) SANDWICH,
J. BULLER,
LISBURN.

Capt. Moutray, Commander of his Majesty's ship Ramillies, Plymouth.

By command of their Lordships, PHILIP STEPHENS.

[No. III.]

By the Commissioners, &c. &c.

"Whereas we think fit, that his Majesty's ships named in the margin, together with the Inflexible, if she arrives at Spithead in time, shall accompany you 100 leagues to the westward of Scilly, for the greater security of the East India ships, victuallers, storeships, transports, and trade under your convoy, and we have given directions accordingly to Captain Cotton of the Buffalo, now at Spithead; you are therefore hereby required, and directed, in addition to our order of yesterday's date, to take the said Captain Cotton, and those ships under your command for the greater security of the convoy, until you get the abovementioned distance to the westward of Scilly accordingly; and then you are to make the signal for them to separate, and to put in execution such further orders as the said Captain Cotton has received from us.

Given on the 15th day of July 1780.

(Signed) SANDWICH,
LISBURN,
R. MANN.

Capt. Moutray, Commander of his Majesty's ship the Ramillies, Plymouth.

[No. III.]

Extract of a letter from F. Cary, Esq; Vice Admiral of the White, &c. to Philip Stephens, Esq; Secretary to the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated at Sea, August 2, 1780.

"At four this morning the advanced ship of the squadron made signal for a fleet on the lee-bow, which proved to be his Majesty's ships the Ramillies, Inflexible, Buffalo, Alarm, Thetis, and Southampton, with five East-India ships,

and a large convoy for the West-Indies; and as Capt Moutray's orders were, to take the Inflexible, Buffalo, and Alarm, 100 leagues to the westward of Scilly, and the squadron under my command being then 92 leagues from that place, and as it was a convoy of great consequence, I thought it my duty, for their better security, to see them that distance, which I had done at one o'clock, Scilly then bearing 54 east, dist. 112 leagues; and then the Ramillies, Thetis, and Southampton, and convoy, parted company, with a fine fresh wind at N. N. E."

Copy of a letter from Captain John Moutray, Commander of his Majesty's ship Ramillies, to Philip Stephens, Esq; dated at sea, the second of August, 1780.

"Sir, I am sorry to acquaint you, for the information of your Lordships, that this morning, being in the latitude of 36, 55, N. and longitude 15, 00 West of London, I perceived the lights of a fleet, which I judged were those of the enemy; upon which I immediately made the signal for the convoy to bring to on the starboard tack; at half past one made the signal to make sail, after lying to and keeping close to the wind, which was at N. N. E. till day-light; I then found it necessary to make the signal for the convoy to disperse; finding, to my utmost astonishment, three flags, and the greatest part of the combined fleet in chase of them, and seven sail of battle ships and a frigate well up in the wake of the Ramillies, Southampton, and Thetis; but by dint of sailing they happily escaped; a great number of the convoy in a short time after struck, and I have the greatest reason to believe the greatest part of them must unavoidably be taken, as a number of ships were firing at them.

In consultation with the Captains Garnier and Linzee, I have dispatched Captain Linzee, in the Thetis, being the best sailer, with this unfortunate account to their Lordships.

If I can weather the fleet, I shall proceed off Madeira, to the place of rendezvous, to take from thence the ships that may have escaped; as frigates will no doubt, be sent to intercept them, the enemy having taken several ships that had sealed rendezvous.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN MOUTRAY.

Extract of a letter from Kilkenny, Nov. 25.

"Yesterday upwards of fifty Spanish prisoners, taken on board the packet bound from South America to Old Spain, by the Free Trader, Capt. Stringer, who were landed in Newry, arrived here under escort of detachments from the 36th and 77th regiments, and are (together with those already in prison here) to remain until exchanged by a cartel." The following notice was yesterday filed in the Royal Exchange:

Custom-house, Dublin, 28th Nov. 1780.

The coast surveyor of Coolrain, in his letter of the 24th inst. reports, that a large cutter highly rigged, and bearing very white sails, (supposed to be an American privateer) was very lately, through stress of weather, compelled to take shelter in the Church Bay of the Island of Rathlin, and that the still continues in the channel.

The commissioners of his Majesty's revenue think it necessary to give this information.

THOMAS WINDER.

PRIZES of 20l.

Ninth day's drawing, Nov. 25.

116	374	428	603	848	860	992	1048	1060	1147
1257	1496	1584	1699	1721	1762	1856	2705	3020	3041
3072	3129	3158	3487	3783	3914	4035	4061	4125	4499
4760	5002	5064	5093	5126	5247	5377	5435	5558	5575
5797	5981	6113	6341	6700	6735	6777	6871	6874	6892
6927	7030	7080	7093	7196	7348	7490	7647	7840	7887
7934	7994	8031	8088	8315	8390	8439	8467	8471	8503
8650	8765	8908	8916	9056	9071	9076	9105	9295	9318
9405	9418	9503	9758	10006	10211	10371	10412	10425	10485
10770	10803	10956	11019	11335	11580	11565	11642	11661	11699
11721	11831	11923	11943	11990	12037	12068	12182	12347	12542
12718	12869	12940	13212	13230	13294	13708	13789	13895	14021
14192	14554	14634	15128	15247	15288	15346	15357	15542	15580
15625	15673	15686	15761	15960	16304	16327	16335	16345	16390
16618	17151	17168	17262	17641	17728	17950	18130	18182	18186
18225	18588	18593	18891	19175	19217	19249	19293	19660	19797
20039	20112	20497	20515	20897	20984	21042	21055	21072	21208
21233	21325	21534	21535	21721	21970	22033	22046	22071	22086
22151	22442	22509	22512	22868	22912	22975	23006	23024	23085
23230	23143	23183	23508	23600	23691	23816	23871	24101	24177
24293	24296	24330	24412	24462	24478	24503	24608	24814	24820
24868	24899	25023	25024	25324	25465	25557	25615	25720	25831
25975	25980	26064	26073	26149	26379	26408	26462	26469	26826
26894	27003	27095	27162	27220	27338	27440	27445	27544	27573
27593	27719	27767	27773	27860	27940	28016	28109	28111	28351
28387	28453	28518	28645	28711	28769	28891	28923	28933	28970
28974	29269	29294	29279	29966	30203	30376	30379	30581	30619
30704	30753	30764	30855	31123	31234	31274	31339	31378	31464
31526	31616	31657	31834	31898	32080	32131	32196	32270	32276
32289	32676	32815	33177	33518	33579	33596	33617	33737	33835
33874	33987	34123	34134	34221	34348	34364	34409	34435	34781
34889	34905	35026	35041	35079	35144	35159	35274	35392	35620
35692	35811	35870	36014	36040	36310	36325	36327	36410	36528
36551	36642	36658	36818	36878	36997	37117	37435	38054	38267
38298	38334	38382	38534	38602	38638	38798	38821	38852	39007
39068	39110	39157	39162	39229	39312	39371	39476	39478	39503
39618	39767	39883	39918	39928	40130	40234	40239	40266	40321
40330	40422	40480	40735	41047	41152	41334	41619	41628	41759
42773	42992	42919	42182	42293	42398	42431	42452	42558	42594
42611	42667	42973	43015	43164	43219	43264	43271	43477	43495
44212	44292	44398	44516	44765	44907	45008	45026	45032	45149
45273	45362	45400	45410	45524	45556	45845	46151	46327	46353
46581	46618	46669	46877	47087	47315	47543			

Tenth Day's Drawing, November 27.

13	83	147	159	231	471	784	845	925	930
956	1218	1362	1388	1808	1875	1947	2116	2147	
2470	2307	2368	2579	2593	2802	2876	2890	2903	2924
3003	3039	3087	3098	3153	3217	3241	3272	3410	3411
3433	3564	3633	3678	3844	3942	3975	4007	4160	4394
4416	4589	4590	4692	5374	5416	5418	5462	5522	5555
5589	5649	5815	6023	6306	6362	6438	6660	6703	6712
6857	7003	7096	7128	7259	7779	7803	8025	8115	8133
8265	8411	8531	8555	8689	8716	8755	8829	8931	8963
9333	9669	9720	9843	10083	10111	10112	10132	10136	10137
10283	10504	10582	10983	11112	11417	11703	12219	12244	12242
12643	12708	12829	12843	12875	12898	13053	13124	13508	13404
13531	13559	13645	13752	13775	13998	14089	14275	14297	14305
14769	14802	14958	14978	14993	15167	15442	15561	15566	15882
16085	16104	16117	16193	16420	16437	16636	16718	16979	17309
17517	17529	17628	17829	17978	18062	18223	18386	18398	18488
18637	18654	18852	18858	19238	19425	19440	19470	19516	19578
19599	19812	20084	20098	20120	20280	20799	20804	20890	20931
20994	21243	21247	21295	21297	21405	21511	21661	21841	21917

21995	22016	22230	22142	22378	22579	22650	22652	22684	22771
22799	22878	23054	23163	23334	23403	23505	23591	23768	23991
24001	24014	2406	24074	24580	24617	24806	25026	25114	25363
25551	25568	25592	25608	25653	25698	25739	25803	25971	26119
26226	26358	26618	26718	26925	26972	27029	27163	27316	27360
27547	27617	27625	27650	27652	27744	27827	27884	27907	28079
28376	28423	28458	28462	28666	29222	29247	29282	29480	29502
29525	29630	29828	29872	29930	29970	30194	30311	30563	30727
30740	30988	31079	31117	31260	31287	31366	31462	31504	31546
31731	31875	31890	31935	32113	32160	32256	32472	32476	32611
32644	32672	32753	32758	32959	33120	33208	33255	33307	33370
33686	33698	33832	33841	33887	34046	34072	34173	34532	34573
34855	34981	35148	35321	35439	35450	35482	35574	35719	35724
35757	35946	35977	36025	36046	36078	36119	36138	36193	36421
36129	36543	36586	36710	36787	37052	37159	37257	37370	37440
38068	38141	38163	38359	38376	38406	38579	38686	39333	39458
39666	39759	39911	39938	40057	40075	40196	40209	40258	40277
40333	40603	40694	40730	40770	41007	41031	41077	41087	41097
41140	41445	41692	41840	41858	41860	41927	42005	42099	42243
42353	42539	42596	42688	42789	42824	42864	43236	43254	43280
43307	43310	43311	43432	43500	43513	43576	43671	43716	43768
43710	43809	43816	43894	43992	44311	44334	44431	44619	44832
44860	44888	45116	45154	45280	45454	45506	45606	45933	46176
46407	46745	46802	46887	47037	47212	47248	47385	47398	47402
47532	47627	47675	47685	47883					

Eleventh day's drawing, Nov. 28.

1088	1121	1268	1741	2163	2300	2349	2354	2980	3088
3764	3689	4355	4405	5040	5103	5283	5687	6523	6681
6936	7000	7603	8211	8643	8638	9072	9480	9632	10330
10490	10619	10634	10802	11199	11425	12075	12587	12976	13288
13891	14107	15333	15719	16046	16304	16396	16548	16583	16939
17444	17713	17903	18067	18427	18510	19632	19659	19805	19882
20603	21472	22462	22812	23308	23500	23594	25005	25132	25154
26330	27182	27910	28800	28401	28564	29090	29627	29779	29839
29401	29735	29974	30073	30607	30937	30999	32423	31373	31373
31187	31489	31092	33288	33523	33694	34023	34201	35718	36099
36303	36875	37122	37169	37494	37530	37721	37776	37870	39499
40207	41109	41469	41706	41790	42600	42624	43398	43658	44158
44345	44570	44720	44773	45004	45986	46357	46381	47216	47769